THE TRANSIT.

Photographs Received by the Herald Yesterday Direct from New Zealand.

VENUS ON THE SUN.

Professor Peter's Work-The First Pictures of the Phenomenon in America or Europe from the Southern Stations

To-day we print copies of nineteen photographs of the transit, which left New Zealand on the day after the observations, and, after a journey, part of the way by special conrier and part by steam and rail, have just arrived at our office.

under the direction of Professor Peters, the celebrated discoverer of asteroids. He has carried off the paim in that department of astronomy, and try by giving the finest results of any expedition organized by any government. While all the other observers in New Zealand were interfered good sky. This was due, not to chance, but to foresight, for while he and most of the United States New Zealand party salled from this port on the Swatara last June, he took the precaution of sending his assistant, Lieutenant Bass, by rail and steamer from here to San Prancisco and thence to New Zesland; so that Bass arrived a month shead of the Swatars and had thoroughly explored the situation. The consequence was that instead of remaining at Bluff Harbor, the station originally selected, the party went into the moun tainous interior to a place called Queenstown from the coast. To this place, over roads and no roads through valleys and across rivers all the weight, were conveyed with singular good fortune-not even a pane of glass in any of the ouses being broken. Again, however, it must supposed that chance alone was responsible, for rolessor Peters himself was on the ground at Washing on and superintended the packing of every piece.

At Bluff Harbor 1 rained all day, and our correspondent says that 'rofessor Peters fervently thanked God that he had no stayed there to be disappointed. It may interest our readers to know, confidentially and as a matter of gossip, that is was with some reluctance Protessor Peters went away from his observatory here, where he was every year adding to the number of minor planets. As soon, however, as he ascertained hat his rival and co-worker, Professor Watson, of ann Arbor, was going, and that, therefore, he would not have a march stolen on him while he was away, he at once gave his invaluable services, without a cent of compensation, to the cause of science. Professor Watson, however, as the event has turned out, beerving at Pekin, and though he has not caught up he has made a point. If our recellection serves us Professor Peters has discovered more than twenty of these minor planets, a larger number than any other astronomer can boast of, either ere or in Europe.

The total number of photographs of the transit taken by Professor Peters is 287, and that is more than all the other observers in New Zealand taken together procured. The English alone, baving cial facilities in this their colony, had organised a main party, with five branch stations, and failed except in getting the first contact at Auck-

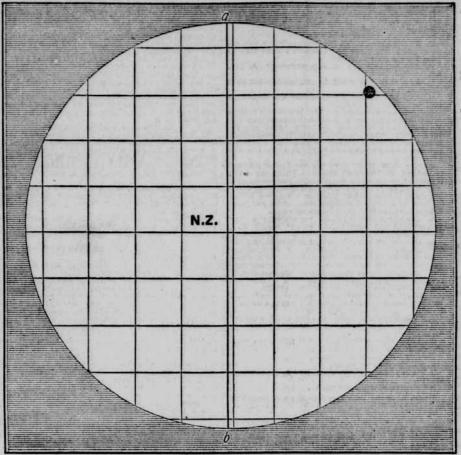
The two woodcuts accompanying this article re quire separate description. Figure 1 is a very exset copy of the whole disk of the sun, of the same size as the original photograph. The engraver has taken the utmost pains to reproduce the photograph. At a point near the edge is seen the minutes have elapsed since the first external and first internal contact, and this picture and the other similar ones taken by the party are valuable. and illustrate the superiority of the American method of photographing the transit. Our readers will also observe that the disk of the sun is marked by two sets of tipes at right angles to one another. These are produced by the reticle plate. ished glass which is set in the photographic telescope, immediately in front of the sensitive plate, and which is ruled into squares with a diamond These square spaces serve to assist in measuring the position of Venus with regard to the sun's centre. Near the centre of these faint lines is of the silver plumb line by which the exact posi-tions of the centre of Venus and centre of the sun are to be calculated. The letters NZ are also cut with a diamond on the reticle plate and are thus imprinted on every photograph that was taken at New Zealand. This is one of the multitude of devices suggested by our townsman, Professor Henry Draper, the son of the distinguished author. John William Draper, to give accuracy to the observaseventeen years at astronomical photography and has constructed for himself the largest telescope in this country, was called on by the Transit of Venus Commission, in their extremity last spring. when it seemed doubtful whether the expeditions sould ever be got off in time. He at once left his professorship nere in the University and all his srivate engagements and went at his own exense to Washington to superintend and organize the photographic department of the eight expedithe most energetic working ne was enabled to carry out his original promise that the organization of the five southern parties should be finished on June 1, for they packed up and left Washington about the 29th of May. Before the organization was completed there were about fity men working at Washington, for the Pro.essor insisted that every apparatus should be set up complete and the men drilled with is before they finally packed it for transportation. The services of three or four mechanics were constantly needed to construct the necessary appliances. The consequence of this system has been that not a single needful article has been missed in the outfits. The second group of pictures (figure 2), eighteen

in number, illustrates the method resorted to to ges a photographic record of the instant of contact.
This special set shows the first internal con-The photograpus are numbered in the order in which they were taken, and each is a lew seconds later than its predecessor. The whole disc of the sun is not shown because that would have taken a whole photographic plate, whereas, by this device of Professor Draper a large number of images could be taken on each plate and no time wasted in changing the plate at each exposure. Practically this turned out to be a better idea than the Janssen revolving plate, with which the English and French parties were provided, for that complicated apparatus was liable to miss fire, so to speak, and in one ex pedition a complete failure from this cause resulted. The Draper contrivance could take and register on an electric chronograph one picture pears to be more rapidly than is necessary. Or oking closely at the pictures in No. 1 the image of Venus is seen partly advanced on the limb o the sun; in 2, 3, 4, 5, 0, 7, 8 she nas advanced contact. In 9 first internal contact is seen, for a

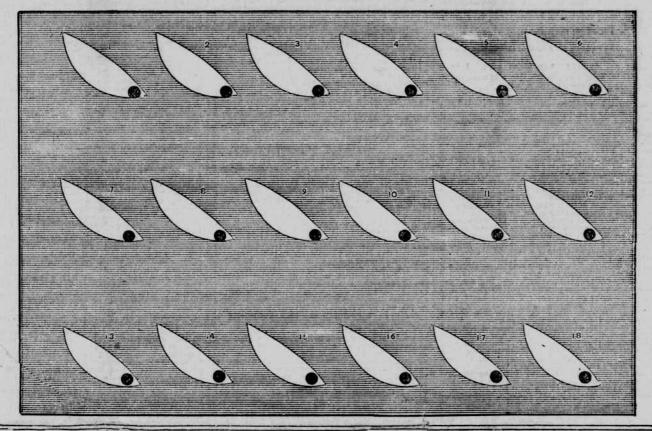
Venue and the limb of the sun. The same appear ance is continued in 10, 11, 12, though in 12 Venus seems to have retrograded in her course and gone nearer to the edge of the sun. This is due to the phenomenon called the black drop, about which a few words of explanation are necessary. If the edge of the sun is observed in 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, in which Venus is fairly on the sun's disk, it will be seen to present a uniform curve, while in 10, 11, 12 it seems to have a kind of concavity opposite to Venus. This result, which has been the source of much discussion among astronomers, seems to have an optical cause partly and partly an atmospheric origin Without entering on any abstruse discussion it is sufficient to say that although the photographic cope here used was of the finest quality, having been constructed by the celebrated American firm, Alvan Clark & Sons, yet the black drop or ligament is plainly seen, and hence the influence of motion in the earth's atmosphere must be an

essential element.
We understand that although our government has been liberal in the organization of these transit expeditions it has, in a fit of economy, declined to make any adequate appropriation for reducing the very valuable observations obtained. About two years' work will be necessary to perreductions, and if properly done the American observations alone will be sufficient to determine the distance of the sun and give to navigation and to science the valuable results that are awaiting this determination. We may justly be proud of our scientific men, prominently among whom should be mentioned Professo on Newcomb, for giving to America the leading position in this matter. There can be no doubt that both in conception and organizatio the American system was superior to that of any European nation. This is particularly seen in the photographic department, for, while Europe stuck to old-tashioned and defective methods, America boldly struck out into a new track for herself, and with spiendid success.

We are glad to have been able at this early date to place before the public the evidence of this VENUS ON THE SUN'S DISC,--FIG. 1.



SEGMENT PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE MOMENT OF INNER CONTACT .--- FIG. 2.



Shortly after five o'clock a fire broke cut in the two story frame building No. 213 Allen street. The place was used as a butter store by Chisloph Henerick. Damage. \$200.

Another fire occurred in Ailen street at half-past eleven in the basement of No. 210. Charles Miller, the occupant, suffered out slight loss.

At a quarter to one vesterday afternoon a fire occurred on the first floor of the two story and attic frame nouse situated on Spuyten Duyvil Hill, the property of Mr. Basect. A damage of over \$100 was done and the fire is supposed to have been caused by an overheated stove.

A chimney took fire at No. 168 West Thirty-second street at a quarter-past four yesterday afternoon, but caused no serious loss.

Some firecrackers, part of the toy stock of Mr. Greer, at No. 402 East Fourteenth street, exploded yesterday and caused a loss to the property of \$75. The house is a five story tenement, and the toy shop was situated on the first floor.

No. 177 Sixtu avenue was attacked by fire at nine o'clock in the morning. The house is occupied by Mime. Brise, and the accident was due to the exploding of an bld range in the back kitchen. The sawmill of Russell & Kenter, at No. 22 Pell streer, was attacked by fire at nine o'clock yesterday morning. The building is a one story frame, and the fire was caused by the flooring becoming ignited from the bolter.

A fire occurred at half-past five in the two story frame building, No. 165 hast Houston street.

No. 173 avenue C, a one story brick, was slightly damaged by fire yesterday afternoon.

The one story trame building used as a stable, rear of No. 173 avenue C, was damaged to the extent of \$75 by fire last night. It was occupied by Jacob Buckbardt.

Damage to the premises occupied by J. W. Carle.

Jacob Buckhardt.
Damage to the amount of \$800 was done by fire last night to the premises occupied by J. W. Carle, at No. 25 Old slip.
A sight fire occurred last night at No. 5 Centre Market place. Officer Montgomery discovered fire last night in the iquor store of John Leonard, at No. 1 states

FIRES IN BROOKLYN.

DESTRUCTION OF TENEMENT HOUSES IN KOS A fire occurred in the outskirts of Brooklyn at

an early hour yesterday morning, between five and six o'clock, and before the miserable apology for a fire department-the hand engines of Eas New York-could render any assistance four nabitations were destroyed and three families were turned out in the coid street by the pittless ravag ing element. The fire originated, it appears, from a defect in the heater of No. 648 Kosciusko street, and before it was discovered the structure, which was a two story frame, was beyond saving. The occupants. Mr. Charles Junier and family, had oursely time to make good their escape, saving but little of their effects. Mr. Junier, who also owned the house, estimates his loss at upward of \$5,000. He has an insurance on the building in the Williamsburg insurance Company for \$2,000.

The flames communicated rapidly to No. 646, the same style of house as the former, and it was also entirely consumed. The occupants were the lamily of Mrs. Jane Potts. This hady owned the building and had an insurance of \$1,500 on it in the Williamsburg company. The loss is about \$2,000. No. 644 Kosciusko street was next visited by the flames and damaged to the amount of \$2,000. The place was owned and occupied by Mrs. Rachel Weschought, who has an insurance thereon for \$1,500 in the Williamsburg company. No. 640, an unoccupied building, owned by Charles K. Jackson, was damaged to the extent of \$1,500 in the Millamsburg company. No. 640, an unoccupied building, owned by Charles K. Jackson, was damaged to the extent of \$1,500 in the Millamsburg company. No. 640, an unoccupied building, owned by Charles K. Jackson, was damaged to the extent of \$1,500 in the Millamsburg company. ing element. The fire originated, it appears. from

THE HUNTER'S POINT \$40,000 FIRE.

The indignation meeting of influential citizens and members of the Fire Department at large of Long Island City, which was to be held last even ing, has been postponed to this evening. The object of the meeting will be to take steps for a thorough investigation in the origin of the burning of engine No. 5 on Sunday night last, thereby causing the destruction of \$40,000 worth of property. The storeward offered for the detection of the party or parties who caused the fire has been increased to \$250. Despite the entreaties of meny of the officials of the city the fremen are determined to turn their engines tengue foremost

The frequent breaking out of fires continued yesterday, and, though no serious or dangerous condagration occurred, a great deal of trouble and alarm was caused by the unusual number of fires. Shortly after midnight the wires began to send in alarms of signals, and they kept up the work during the night and day. At twenty-three minutes past one the fire at the Blind Asylum was announced, and, the Fire Marshal's investigation yesterday proved that a damage of but \$4,000 was done.

Shortly after minutes past one the fire at the Blind Asylum was announced, and, though it at first assumed a threatening aspect, the Fire Marshal's investigation yesterday proved that a damage of but \$4,000 was done.

Shortly after five o'clock a fire broke out in the two story frame building No. 213 Allen street. The place was used as a butter store by Chisloph Heanerick. Damage. \$200.

Another fire occurred in Allen street at half-past eleven in the basement of No. 210. Charles Miller, the occupant, suffered but slight loss.

At a quarter to one vesterday afternoon a

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

(From Saunders' News-Letter (Dublin), Jan. 26. We have learned officially that the return match between the American and Irish rifle teams who contended at the Creedmoor Range, near New York, last year, will take place at the North Buil Ranges, near this city, or at the Curragh, in the month of June next. As the match will be held during the annual meeting of the Irish Rifle Association, when the selection of the "Irish Eight" to compete at Wimbledon for the "Eicho Shield" in the great British international match there, it is boped that those who may be qualified to form an Irish team to oppose "our American cousins" will muster in large numbers, and that the best men may win. The Abercorn Cup will, of course, be the great prize, the highest scores for which will decide the selection of the team, and as His Grace the Lord Lieutenant has been for many years captain of the team, it is expected that his presence will lend colds to the occasion. It will be recollected that the Irish team—selected from a very few who were qualified—were pitted last year against the best riflement the United States could muster at Creedmoor, and yet that they were beaten by only three points, and that, too, by a fluke or two on strange ground. Not wissning the Americans ill success, we believe that they will have quite enough to do to hold their own so well on our ground, where we have our qualified men to select from, a few of the best of whom were unable to take the American trip, owing to one cause or another. We understand also that considerable preparations are being made to give the American team and their iriends as warm, corduit and hospitable a reception in this country as was given to the Irish team when they visited America. during the annual meeting of the Irish Rifle Asso

TROTTING AT THE HIPPODROME

At the matines yesterday a trot came off for i purse of \$225, mile heats, best three in five, under the saddle. There were five entries for the money, four of which came to the post. These were Ben Mace's bay geiding Longiellow, John Rogers' bay mare Bessie, Dan Mace's brown geiding Johnny Reed, and Ed Doty's brown geiding Stasher. The race was a very spirited affair, four heats having to be trotted be, ore the Winner was known, so that the prizes could be awarded. The Durss was divided into four parts—the first borse getting \$100, the second \$00, the third \$40 and the fourth \$25. Longiellow won the third and fourth heats and secured the first premium, Bessie the second heat, winning the second money, Johnny Reed the first heat, which gave him the third prize, and Siasher got the fourth for merely being in the race and keeping the others company. The riding of the jockeys was excellent and was highly commended. The following is a SUMMARY.

BARNUM'S HIPPODIONE, FEB. 10—TROTTING MAINEE.—Purse \$2.5; \$100 to the first, \$60 to the second, \$40 to the third, \$20 to the fourth; mile heats, best three in five, under saddie. mare Bessie, Dan Mace's brown geiding Johnny

Ben Mace's b. g. Longiellow. 2 2 1
John Rogers' br. m. Bessie. 1 3 2
Dan Mace's b. g. Johnny Reed. 3 4 4
E. Doiy's br. g. Slasher. 4 3
W. McCartay's olk. g. American Chopper. dr.
Time, 3:01-2:5534-2:5534.

A TRENTON SCANDAL.

The wife of a hotel keeper named J. Wesley Heilings, of Trenton, N. J., has just preferred charges before a justice of the peace implicating her busoand with infidelity and brutality. The recital of her story went back for a period extendNEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

OUTLINE OF THE JERSEY CITY CHARTER-RE OBGANIZATION OF THE BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS-AMENDMENT OF NEWARE CHAR-TER-BEPEAL OF THE CHARTER OF PRINCETON. TRENTON, Feb. 10, 1875.

In the New Jersey Legislature, Mr. McGill. this afternoon, in the House, introduced the new Jersey City charter, the general features of which are as follows :-

Aldermanic districts not changed. Board of Works abolished, and its power given to the lative powers over the city, and to be elected, as at present. Executive department of the city to be vested in the Fire Board. Water Board, Police Board, Finance Board, and Board of Assessors; each of these boards shall consist of three mem bers, not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party. Board of Education shall consist of seven members, not more than four to be of the same political party. The members of the several boards to be appointed by the Mayor, by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen. No salaries to be paid the members of the several boards except those of the Board of Assessors, whose whole time shall be required. The pill cuts down the salaries of city officials, so that the city will be saved about \$120,000 a year.

that the city will be saved about \$120,000 a year. The principle of assessments is changed, so that assessments will hereaster come within one constitutional rule as laid down by the Supreme Courthat is, according to benefits received. The Mayor is to have a veto power; an auditor to examine all city accounts is to be appointed.

Senator ABBETT introduced a bill to reorganize the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson county, which provides for the election of one Freeholder from each legislative district and a district at large, and giving the director power to veto all bills and resolutions.

A bill was introduced to repeal the present charter of Princeion and restore that borough to a township. Provision is made for the raising of the sum of \$2,000 annually for lighting the streets within the present borough.

the sum of \$2,000 annually for lighting the Silvest within the present borough.

Senator horskiss, from the Joint Committee on Lunatic Asylum, reported that the committee had visited that institution and bund that there are 200 patients therein in excess of the number for which the institution was originally built. The

which the institution was originally built. The health of the linates is good. The general condition of the building and fixtures are well adapted and perhaps are not surpassed by the facilities of similar institutions in the country. The financial adairs are prosperous, and the institution is fulfilling the benevolent purposes intended.

The manical analys are prosperous, and the institution is fulfilling the benevolent pulposes intended.

Senator Taylor introduced a bill amending the
charter of the city of Newark and providing for
the appointment of five commissioners whose
duty it shall be to make estimates and assessments for all public improvements in that city,
and giving the Common Gouncu power to set aside
any assessment by a two-thirds vote.

Mr. A. McDonald introduced a bill which provides for the laying out and dedication of a public
park in Jersey City, to be located as follows:
"All the lands lying east of Palisade avenue
bounded northerly by the line of the Ravine avenue, southerly by the north line of Cornelius J.
Rooney's land, easterly by the line of Monmouth
street from the Ravine road to Hooken avenue,
and thence along the northwesterly side of Hoboken avenue to the north line of Cornelius J.
Rooney's property where the same intersects
with Hooken avenue. The jower to
make and lay out the park is vested
in three commissioners. The bill opens with a
preamble setting forth "that many citizens and
ireenoiders of Jersey City and vicinity deem it
aghly necessary to the public health and highly
conducive to the ceantifying and making attractive of Bergen Heights' if the park should be laid
out."

Mr. McDonald also introduced a bill reducing
the fare on the street railroads in Jersey City to

ont."

Mr. McDonald also introduced a bill reducing the lare on the street railroads in Jersey City to five cents for each passenger.

The Governor's veto of the bill incorporating the Peters and Calhoun Company was sustained by the Honse. the House.
The Senate adjourned over till Monday evening

TRYING TO DIE.

Omeer McGowan, of the Pifteenth precinct police, found a man named James Nelson on the corner of University and Chinton places yesterday morning, holding a razor in his hand and baving morning, holding a razor in his hand and having two severe cuts across his throat, inflicted by himself. The officer called for assistance and had the man conveyed to the station house. After some surgical attention had been given him the man said his himse was James Nelson; that he resided at haylors thotel, in Jersey City, and that he had attempted to take his life because he had trouble with his wife. He was removed to Bellevie for the high the said of the high that lostitution under medical treatment. It is thought he will recover. THE CENTENNIAL.

The Exhibition of Statuary at the Centennial Exposition.

SKETCH OF THE ART WORK IN PROGRESS

The Catholic Fountain-The German Statue of Humboldt-Italian Statue of Columbus.

PRESBYTERIAN TRIBUTE TO RELIGION.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1875. Your correspondent had the opportunity of presenting to the readers of the HERALD, & few months ago, a plan for the celebration of our first American Centenary, originated and devised by Mr. Charles S. Keyser, which at the time created no little comment, and which subsequently has been rapidly and systematically developed.

THE PLAN. I stated at the time that the plan was purely artistic and could only be consummated through that patriotic reverence which every one enter tains for the country that gave him birth; and I also stated that as our population was so remarkably cosmopolitan, and as our government afforded such extraordinary privileges to all within its boundaries, I had no doubt the plan eventually would meet with great favor. This prophetic utterance has been fulfilled, and I am able at this time to communicate the fact that nearly all the different nationalities that make up our census have accepted the conditions of the project, and are at this hour doing all in their power to carry them to comple

Four agencies combined make up the plan :-

1. Civil powers.
2. Military bodies.
3. Music. Music. Statues.

Leaving for the present the three agencies first named, I will proceed to the most beautiful leature of the whole design, because it is, so to speak, the most contemporaneous, and is the most perfectly under way. Mr. Keyser, many months ago, in a printed communication addressed to the Centennial Commission relative to the last feature of his design, said, 'in reference to the statues I would state that as the chief object of the celebration is to do bonor to, and preserve the memory of the events and of the fathers of the Revolution, allegorical devices in bronze and stone, or the statues of the men themselves, are naturally suggested as appropriate to the event. I propose that the Commissioner shall receive these as the offerings of States, societies, cities or individuals, who shall retain the property, subject only to temporary use in giving grandeur to the great celebration, after which they can be returned, to be paced either in the parks of the cities which loaned them, or else in the rotundas of their capitols."

Developing the idea into greater and grander scope, the author jurther says:-"Citizens of other countries residing here, or distinctive portions of our population might, in this manner, lend great interest to the occasion." THE FIRST BESPONSE.

ho sooner had this plan appeared in print than its principal features were communicated to the HERALD. I am personally informed by a representative gentleman of the Catholic Total Abstinence Association, which in this city alone comprehends 10,000 souls, that it was from these columns that he first conceived the beauty of the idea, and straightway set himself resolutely at work. It was from the Catholics that the first response came, and it is doubtful whether a grander or more artistic design than theirs, now under way, has ever graced any of our popular outdoor

THE CATHOLIC FOUNTAIN. The design, as indicated by the headline, is a fountain, grand, beautiful and colossal. The central figure represents Moses as having stricken the rock; the staff resting in his hand touches fissure whence issues a stream of water, that, flowing into a hundred different channels, entirely encircles the rugged pedestal and islis into gracefully constructed basin underneath. Around this superb central statue are grouped four other figures, respectively as follows:-Archbishop Car roll, who was commissioned with Franklin at the opening of the Revolution; Commodore John Barry, the lather of our American navy; Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Md., and Theobald Margaret

Carroll, of Carrolton, Md., and Theobald Matnew, the highest name in the cause of temperance either in Europe or in America.

Archoishop Carroll follows the earnier portraiture; his dress, the robe of the order. From his drapery is suspended a heavy cross. His attitude represents him as stepping forward, his head incined as in meditation. Nothing could exceed the generous hubeness and sweetness of the face of this the gentie and patriot priest of the Revolution.

ution.

Barry is the bluff, hale, hearty, noble, brave hero, the sailor, the man of courage and action.

Casries Carroll, an exceedingly accurate defineation both in lace and figure, modelled from the original painting in old independence Hall, is a standing statue of great dignity and simplicity of character.

The fourth and last of the life-size statues is that of Theobald Mathew, representing him as presenting the metal of the piedge in the work of his great mission.

senting the medal of the piedge in the work of his great mission.

From the efficial notes of the designer your correspondent recapitulates the following:—

Name of sculptor, Herman Kirn, now executing the work at Carisruhe. The dimensions are as follows:—Central figure, Moses, 15 feet high; fock work supporting the same, 15 feet high; fock work supporting the same, 15 feet high; fock work supporting the same, 15 feet high; four figures, Charles carroll, of Carrollton, John Barry, Archbishop Carroll and Richard Montgomery, each 9 feet high; pedestals of each figure, 9 feet high; diameter of fountain, 90 feet; diameter of pavement, 100 feet; height of central structure, 35 feet; height of the four outside structures, 21 feet. The amount of material required will be as follows:—Steps around ountain, 1,204 cubic feet; steps around pedestals, 600 cubic feet; basin, 630 cubic feet; four pedestals, 2,000 cubic feet; outside slabs, 300 cabic feet; rock work, 1,500 cubic feet. The material of the whole structure will be Tyrolese marble.

GERMANY HONORS HUMBOLDT.

seet; four pedestais, 2,000 cubic feet; outside slabs, 300 cable leet; rock work, 1,800 cubic feet. The material of the whole structure will be Tyrolese material of the whole structure will be the enthusiasm of the hour, turned their attention to an unfinished undertaking, first projected in 1805, and determined to rear in Fairmount Park, in 1876, a colossal statue of Baron Von Humboldt. They have engaged for their sculptor Processor Drake, of Berlin, who was a personal friend and intimate associate of Humboldt, and who by the last steamer sent the following assurance:—

"Rest confident that the work will positively be finished before April, 1876."

The financial portion of the work will positively be finished before April, 1876."

The financial portion of the work is assured, the correspondents of the Drexel Brothers and Messrs. An waidt & Wagner having charge of the details.

The statue will be oi bronze, nine feet high, placed upon a granite pedestail of a massive and imposing character.

Jewish Tribute to Liberty.

The Jews, which in this city number more than 10,000, and among whom are included many of the wealthiest and most cultured of Phinadelphians, took early action on the question of their part in the great celebration, and decided to erect in Fairmount Park in 1876 a handsome figure commemorative of rengious freedom. The model for this work has lately been completed, and the sculptor is now engaged in executing the work in marole. The sculptor, M. Ezekiel, is an American and a native of Richmond, Va. He is also a member of the Heorew Association. His studio is in Macme. His last work gamed "The Genius of Toleration." It is a majestic, powerful lemale figure, eight feet high, represented as standing uprigat, the right knee slightly cent, and one not the least but advanced. In her left hand she holds the cons

The cost of the work exceeds \$30,000. It is to be completed before April, 1876.

The cost of the work exceeds \$30,000. It is to be completed before April, 1876.

By the last foreign mail an official communication was sent from the Italian Consulate, Signor Vito Viti, in which he gives implicit instructions to one of the most celebrated sculptors of Rome to carve in marble a colossal statue of Caristopher Columbus, in which the discoverer of America is represented in a somewhat crouening attude, with his right hand shielding his eyes, at the precise moment of his discovery of the then unknown but long wished for land. The statue is one of rare excellence and power, and will, no doubt, be regarded by all Americans with leelings of the most profound reverence and regard.

The model of this statue is now to be seen in Baily's studio. Eleventh street, Philadelphia. It is colossal in it are combined all the dignity of statesmanship, with all the graces of his ministerial life. His costume is that of his day and generation. His attitude is erect; while in one hand he holds a roll, the other hand rests in a graceful attitude at his side. The height of this statue is fifteen feet. It will be cast in bronze.

HOSMER ON EMANCIPATION.

Harriet Hosmer is engaged on a statue representative of emancipation for the same occasion, a description of which has already appeared in the columns of the HERALD. This statue is in marble.

STATUE OF WILLIAM PENN.

The Building Commission contemplate com-

marble.

STATUE OF WILLIAM PENN.

The Building Commission contempiate completing the colossal bronze statue of the founder of Pennsylvania, intended for the dome of the city buildings, in time for its display in the park on the occasion.

STATUES NOW UNDER WAY. Penn)
Statue of Liberty for old Independence square (this involves twelve distinct figures)
Presbyterians (Witherspoon)

Presbyterians (Witherspoon) 25,000

W. WYELLING OF THE STATUES,
Mr. Keyser proposes that all these statues be unveiled on the same day. His pian is as follows:—
THE DAY OF THE CENTENARY.

The morning should be ushered in by salvos of artillery, first from the State House yard, then from Carpenters' Hall, then the Navy Yard, the public squares; from Fairmount and from the bases of the statues at George's Hill, Be mont, Mount Pleasant, Mount Prospect and the Hills.

Peals of belis should then be rung throughout the city, followed by bands playing the national airs.

the city, followed by bands playing the national airs.

An bour after the various delegations having charge of those statues should be on their way; the Germans to the statue of Steuben, the French to the statue of Morris, citizens of Massachusetts to the statue of Morris, citizens of Massachusetts to the statue of Morris, citizens of Massachusetts to the statue of Adams; of Virginia to Jefferson, &c., each to its own. These delegations should have their own bands, orators, singers, &c.; the ceremonies, which should close with the unveiling of the statues, should necessarily not occupy more than two or three hours; so toward the hour of noon, from point to point, the eye of the spectator througing the broad hawns and valleys and hill tops of the park, would see one after another the great men of our nation in the golden sunlight, gleaming in martial bronze or pale in immortal stone. This effect would be as if the beloved and revered dead were rising again before our generation.

In the meanwhile on the hillstde descending

stone. This effect would be as if the beloved and revered dead were rising again belore our generation.

In the meanwhile, on the hillside, descending from the Ruoll at George's Hul, and where the statue of Freedom stood, and which would still remain veiled, would have assembled all those who are to constitute the central group of the celebration; at the base of the statue survivors of the Kevolutionary time; the Fresident of the United States and his secretaries; the judges of the Supreme Court and of the other lederal and State courts; the members of Congress; the divernors of the states and on the right and left of these invited guests; these, on successive platforms, steps descending toward the great amphitheatre below. At the base of these steps the ordestra, flanked by parks of artiliery; in the amphitheatre below, as in the parquet of a theatre, in solid ranks, first the solders, marines and officers of the regular army and navy; then the solders and officers of volunteers; on either side, if any, the foreign legions; along the outer lines of these the civic organizations; around all on the plain beyond and on the hill sides surrounding this vast amphitheatre, the great assembling composed of these delegations, &c., which would be rathering larger and larger as each successive statue had been unveiled until the nour of one. At that hour a discharge of thirteen cannon should be succeeded by one of the largest calibre, the signal for silence, and this should be followed by an invocation to God. Then should the great ordestra break forth with our national air, and the clangor of trumpets and the crash of artillery and in the presence of these milions of iree men. This done, the Declaration should be read. Then the orchestra should again break forth in a battle piece, closing with rounds of muskerry and the crash of artillery. To this should be ledged to the ending of the Emancipation Prociamation, the programme closing with a pean of peace introducing the national airs of all countries.

The evening should witness freworks on a pro-portional scale from the several hills, lighting up the statues and filling the air with their starry rains and radiance.

rains and radiance.

An OFFICIAL INDORSEMENT.

Such in Drief is Mr. Keyser's plan, already magnificently under way. The American Centennial Commission has enclosed as follows:—

A communication announcing the action of various societies intending to participate in the celebration was read, whereupon Mr. Prosser, of Tennessee, offered the following resolutions:— Resolved. That the Centennial Cor

with pleasure the announcement that the Cathols Total abstinence Union will erect a memorial fountain in Fatrmount Park, in honor of the anniversary of American independence: and that with the same patriotic purpose our fellow citizens of Italian birts of

Adopted.

After this official recognition who can doubt but that the plan will meet with the most perfect consummation ?

ASH WEDNESDAY.

SERVICES AT ST. PAUL'S.

Ash Wednesday services were held last night at St. Paul's church, the services being conducted by Drs. Cropsey and Mulchaney. After the sernces had been read and a most impressive prayer offered, Dr. Cropsey preached a short sermon, taking for his text the beautiful words of the

apostie, "Is not the life more than meat?"

The Doctor said that of late days it was evident The Doctor said that of late days it was evident that the Church was paying too much attention to things worldly and too little to things spiritual. This should not be. We were sent here to do the will of him who had gone to prepare a place for us if we did His will, and surely, inasmuch as He had died to save us, and in return for the great boon asked so little, we might endeavor to make the return He asked. He core His cross for us and said it was not heavy. Can we not make some sacrifice for him? If we only believe that He loves and wishes to save us our cross will not be heavy and we shall surely see that kingdom He has promised is established for those who love, lear and serve His lather, and who try through Him to inhabit it. Let us, said the minister, cast off worldliness for a while and give ourselves up to prayer. Life was snort and uncertain; no man knew his hour, and it behoved us all to watch and pray, that when that dread hour came that must come to all we should be able to say, "I have finished my course; my lath has apheld me." WOMAN SUFFRAGE AT COOPER INSTL-

TUTE.

At eight o'clock last evening a meeting of the Young Men's Woman Suffrage League was held in room 24 Cooper Institute. After the usual busi-ness of the meeting was transacted, Mr. Edward King, of Edinburgh, was introduced by the chair-man and proceeded to deliver a lecture upon "Pointical Rights and the Intellectual Life." Mr. King, in opening his address, defined intellectual life as not only meaning the exertions of the mind to attain learning or proficiency in solence and art, but also that it was one of the grand divisions of human existence as distinguished from mere animal and sensual impulses. The lecturer referred to the Beecner trial, and stated that the newspapers were wrong in defining the correspondence brought forward as evidence as intellectual productions. In his opinion these letters were simply sickening affectations and extravagant sentimentalities, in speaking of the connection of political rights with intellectual life, Mr. King remarked that where political rights are more liberally given culture is more extended. Many persons of inducate and position who do not oppose the movement of tendle aufrage do not actively support it, and to that fact may be traced many discouragements. They hold back and then the masses hold back also. It is only necessary for a few prominent men to take the matter in hand to insure its success. Most of the lecturer's remarks consisted of criticisms upon an English writer's compositions. Development of the Jemase intellect was an important subject. Lady Baker, Mrs. Buckland and other women were quoted to show what the capacity of woman really was. The world is in a transition state so lar as the relations of the sexes are concerned. Herefore woman has been entirely dependent upon man, but one has been a great injustice. Upon the concusion of the lecturer's remarks a number of aposkers addressed the meeting, among them two ladies, who spoke in energetic terms of the virtual bondage to which women are subjected. Mrs. Slocum remarked that lemie inducate always had an elevating, puritying effect. In all associations of assemblanges, where women were admitted on equal terms with men, the result was enoughly and the profit of the concustor of assemblances. litical Rights and the Intellectual Life." Mr. King, in opening his address, defined intellectual life